

VOL. XI.

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JULY 9, 1861.

NO. 73.

BUSINESS CARDS.

**JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT**  
**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office adjoining Tecumseh Building—The same  
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him, either at the Bar, or as Circuit  
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of  
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him  
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.  
Jas. S. & W. L.

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house.

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on  
St. Clair street, over Dr. Sneed & Rodman's,  
Feb 22 wdt-wtf

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.

**OFFICE** on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.  
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th  
Judicial District, of the State of Kentucky, and  
all other courts held in Frankfort.

**G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,**  
**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jas. S. & W. L.

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge.  
Dec 11 wdt-wtf

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-  
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
Dec 11 wdt-wtf

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,  
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly  
attended to.  
Apr 7 wdt-wtf

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FALMOUTH, KY.  
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court  
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
Jan 14 wdt-wtf

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPBURG, KY.  
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
Jan 14 wdt-wtf

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
**CLAY & MONROE,**  
Will practice law in the United States Circuit,  
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined  
to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,  
Frankfort or Clay & Monroe, Short street, Lex-  
ington.

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-  
fessional business of the late Hon. J. B. Monroe. Com-  
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-  
ceive prompt attention.  
Apr 7 wdt-wtf

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals in the  
Frankfort Circuit Court, and in all the State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of  
the State.  
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-  
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or  
recorded in any of the State Courts, and will com-  
missioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of  
depositions, affidavits, etc.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
Nov 15 wdt-wtf

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records.  
Sep 6 wdt-wtf

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,  
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.  
If all work warranted to be as well made, and in  
as good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.  
No FIT NO SALE.  
Oct 6 wdt-wtf

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the  
best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets.  
Nov 27 wdt-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND INK, LITHO-  
GRAPHY, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.  
GEO. H. CARY, R. L. TALBOTT

**CARY & TALBOTT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 4 3 Market street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-  
ders.  
Mar 22 wdt-wtf

**STOP THREE!**  
HALL & HARRIS keep the  
United States, formerly the  
Owens Hotel.  
When you go to Louisville  
stop there.  
Jan 5 wdt-wtf

**JAS. P. MARSHALL, JOHN A. DICKINSON,**  
**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.**  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of  
handmade  
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths,  
Rugs, Mats,  
India & Coco Matting,  
Stair Rugs,  
Curtains,  
Gimpes,  
Blankets, Linen,  
Tassels,  
Cord Rugs,  
Bands,  
Shades,  
Shade Trimmings,  
Crumb Cloths,  
Green Baize.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We  
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-  
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our  
stock being entirely new, and having been selected  
with great care, we can offer such inducements in  
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.  
Aug 13 wdt-wtf

**T. G. WATERS,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
DEALER IN  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Mar 22 wdt-wtf

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
What makes so many go to  
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,  
cor. of Second and Jefferson  
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?  
Because J. G. BINSOCK  
keeps a first class house at  
moderate prices.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
**HARROW & PHILLIPS,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
Aug 2 wdt-wtf

**MEDICAL REPORT.**  
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings  
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-  
ual Organs in a state of Health and  
Disease.  
Price only ten Cents.  
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-  
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-  
ture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-  
potency, Female Diseases, and all  
affections of the reproductive sys-  
tem of both sexes, the infirmities  
of youth and maturity arising from  
the secret fluids of both sexes,  
with a full treatise on SELF-  
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-  
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind  
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,  
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as  
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-  
viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-  
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-  
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the  
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-  
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured  
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-  
DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility  
and loss of power, before applying to any one for  
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.  
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-  
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-  
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"  
of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health,  
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with  
freight. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent  
by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or  
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,  
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with  
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured  
from danger or curiosity.

DR. T. WILLIAMS,  
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,  
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-  
ville, Ky.  
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.  
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.  
Aug 10 wdt-wtf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Lithography**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING**  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,  
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.  
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-  
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.  
MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,  
119 Walnut street, 3rd Floor, Building,  
Mar 29 wdt-wtf

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER  
IN  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
NEW YORK.  
Hats, Caps, Swords, Belts, Horse Equipments  
and all articles for the Military.  
Furnished at short Notice.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand  
and made to order.  
Apr 24 wdt-wtf

**JOHN BONNER,**  
(Successor to Peter Smith.)  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**Fancy Goods, Toys,**  
**CHINA, BASKETS,**  
**Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,**  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.,  
Cincinnati, O.  
April 1 wdt-wtf

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
RUCHES,  
HEAD DRESSES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 16 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON

**Commission House.**  
**FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,**  
No 85, WEST SECOND ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,  
Barley, Beans, Barley Meal, Hops, Hogs Bacon,  
Bulk Meat, Backmeat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease  
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,  
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.  
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp  
Seed, and Produce in General.  
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every  
description of Merchandise. Whisky, Flower, Tallow,  
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.  
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.  
Oct 6 wdt-wtf

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,  
**PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,**  
**Printing Inks,**  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-  
ALS. Agent for the Magnolia Mills Writing  
Papers.  
Oct 20 wdt-wtf

**RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,**  
FASHIONABLE  
**SHIRT MANUFACTURER,**  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 10 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement  
and Warranted to Fit.  
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns  
cut to order for shirts and collars. Apr 19 wdt-wtf

**WELLS' JOBBER, PLATE 14 by 18, \$300.**  
Do. do. do. 10 by 12, 150.  
Do. do. do. 8 by 10, 75.  
Do. do. do. 6 by 8, 25.

**The Cincinnati Type Foundry**  
AND  
**PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE**  
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
(ESTABLISHED 1820.)  
Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of  
**Printing Materials.**  
Our stock of Type is very large,  
both in extent and variety, includ-  
ing all the styles not yet by other  
Foundries as well as our own.  
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF  
**HAND, JOB, & POWER**  
**PRESSES,**  
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.  
Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange  
at high prices.  
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are fur-  
nished gratis to the craft,) should state the name and  
location of their office, and specify the manner in  
which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for  
the mail.  
L. J. Wells, Agent

**G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,**  
COVINGTON, KY.,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
**Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,**  
AND  
**Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of**  
**Cellars, Granaries, Coaling Steamboats,**  
**Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire**  
**Walls, etc., etc.**  
It will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD,  
or RAIN of any climate, and will not MELT,  
CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.  
The Material can be furnished to parties in the  
interior of the State in Barrels for all Domestic pur-  
poses. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all  
articles now in use.  
Orders from City and Country solicited  
and promptly filled.  
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the  
undersigned, the Manufacturers, or address,  
G. CLAY SMITH, Richmond, Ky.  
C. C. POMEROY, Agent.  
Nov 6 wdt-wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

**W. H. KEENE,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN  
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.  
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

**OLD BOURBON WHISKY.**  
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon  
Whisky—none better.  
Cigars.  
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Yaguas"  
and "Compania".  
Garden Seeds.  
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s cele-  
brated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the  
season.  
Groceries.  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in  
the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.  
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on  
hand.

**Family Supplies.**  
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Pro-  
visions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Imple-  
ments, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars.  
All of which are selected from the best assort-  
ments and with great care.  
I only ask an examination of my stock to insure  
sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash,  
but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st Janu-  
ary, May, and September. Call and see me.  
Mar 5 wdt-wtf

**HARDIN'S**  
**GALLERY OF ART.**  
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets.  
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAVING opened a gallery, the undersigned re-  
spectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and  
vicinity that he is prepared to take pictures in the  
best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he  
can please those who may favor him with their pa-  
tronsage.  
Amalgams, Melanotypes, Photo-  
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the  
tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art,  
and on moderate terms.  
He invites those who wish to get their like-  
nesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work.  
Satisfaction will be given or money made.  
Apr 14 wdt-wtf

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF**  
**Fancy Articles,**  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
**DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.**  
Pomades for the Hair,  
Of every style and price, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Tooth Brushes,**  
A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Combs,**  
Of every description and material, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Hair Brushes,**  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Dental Preparations,**  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-  
der, etc., at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Dog Grass Brushes,**  
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Fancy Soaps,**  
Fine Cologne,  
Of every price, of all shapes, sizes, and per-  
fumes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Fine Toilet Bottles,**  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Perfumery.**  
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable  
for the toilet, or otherwise, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Handkerchief Extracts,**  
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others  
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Everything.**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either  
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

**Frangipanni Sachels,**  
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**SOMETHING NEW!**  
Daguerotypes, Amalgams, Photo-  
graphs, and Ivorytypes.

**H. L. Goodwin,**  
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he  
has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gal-  
lery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telephone Office,  
and that he would be pleased to wait on those wish-  
ing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends; he  
considers his daguerotypes the most beautiful and  
in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-  
size portrait to the smallest Daguerotype, or Am-  
algam. Also, Daguerotypes of deceased persons  
enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil  
and India Ink.  
I am also prepared to make those gems of Photo-  
graphy, the Daguerotypes which is truly the most  
durable small picture yet produced.  
The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is  
reputed by all to be the most beautiful and durable  
of any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-  
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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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## STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
JUDGE GORRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,  
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.  
OR WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.  
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

TUESDAY.....JULY 9, 1861

### The President's Message.

Under the above title, we copy an address of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, to the Congress of the United States. The telegraph, in transmitting it, has evidently marred its language, but its sense is conveyed with terrible distinctness. The document presents the following main points:

1. A statement of the cause of the existing civil war.
2. The action of the administration, in reference to the war.
3. The demand for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000.
4. An argument in denial of State sovereignty and the virtual assertion that the Union is a supreme consolidated government, not derived from the States, but in effect giving existence to the latter!
5. The right of the Executive, without authority of Congress, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.
6. That armed neutrality (as held by Kentucky) is disunion completed.
7. That the war is not for the subjugation of the South, but for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the government.

Other incidental points are presented; but the foregoing comprehend the main points of this most extraordinary manifesto of tyranny and despotism. We have only space to-day for a very brief notice of the several propositions contained in the Usurper's horrid programme; but we shall take them up, one by one, hereafter, and exhibit their monstrous features in all their hideous deformity.

1. In referring to the origin of the war, the Usurper is guilty of the petty trickery of the small demagogue, which assumes the seizure of public property and the besieging Fort Sumter as its beginning. This shallow method of treating the question is discreditable even to the paltry party press; it is criminal and infamous when employed by one in high authority. No one knows better than Abe Lincoln that the true origin of the existing war is to be found, and found alone, in the unconstitutional aggressions of the North against the South. He is a solemn trifler, a wicked miscreant, who attempts to reach no further back than the seizure of Forts, Arsenals, &c., for the origin of the war. The true originators of the war are those who, for many long years, have persisted in the wanton, wicked, malignant agitation of slavery, over which they held neither moral nor political jurisdiction; those who, reckless of all consequences, have instigated John Brown raids; passed nullification laws under the fraudulent title of personal liberty acts; refused to execute the laws for the rendition of fugitives from justice and fugitives from service; defiantly set at naught the decisions of the Supreme Court; resolved that never another slave State should enter the Union; that slavery should never pass into any territory of the common Union; that slavery should be hedged around and hemmed in, till, by overcrowding, by insurrection, by civil war, and by every incidental, accidental, and purposed event, it should be forcibly abolished. The guilty conspirators who hatched all these things, are the real disunionists and the real originators of this war of aggression by the North and of defense by the South; and Lincoln and Seward are among the most guilty of them all. Even in mentioning the seizure of public property as the origin of the war, Lincoln does not allude to the fact that all the property seized will be accounted for by the seceding States, according to their own voluntary offers. Neither does he refer to the fact that, if Crittenden's amendments had been accepted by the North, the whole trouble would have been speedily adjusted and the Union preserved. To make out a false case, it was necessary to suppress the truth; and Lincoln did not stoop to that. Nor did he confess his own perfidy in violating his pledge to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter; for that would have deprived him of the false pretext that South Carolina brought on the war by bombarding that stronghold. Outright falsehoods, suppression of truth, and fraudulent pretexts, make the text of this portion of the message. But we pass to the next point.

2. The audacious Usurper, almost in direct terms, acknowledges that he commenced his war by the exercise of powers not delegated to him by the Constitution; but he expects Congress to sanction all his unconstitutional proceedings. To remark upon the arrogance of all this, would be a waste of time and space. Whenever a President may openly assume power denied by the Constitution, and exercise functions of any other department, and coolly tell even those whom he has robbed of just authority that they must sanction the outrage, it is needless to consider the matter in the light of constitution and law; and the people who submit to it, are only fit for despotism.

3. The demand for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money, is too enormous to require any comment. It is proof, notwithstanding any disclaimers, that subjugation is the mad design of the Usurper.

4. The attempt at argument to prove that the States are the creatures of the Federal Government, is perhaps the most odious feature of the message. We disdain to squander effort in demonstrating the monstrosity of this stupendous heresy. It is contradicted by the Constitution, by our whole system of

laws, by facts, by history, by common sense, and by every thing, theoretical and practical, pertaining to our institutions. If Lincoln's abominable theory on this subject be true, then are the States reit of all sovereignty, shorn of all guarantees for municipal liberty, and reduced to the degraded condition of mere provinces of a consolidated empire.

5. The idea of the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* being lodged in the Executive instead of the legislative department, in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court, is so monstrous as to show that a military despotism is the real structure which the Usurper proposes to build upon the ruins of civil government.

6. Our self-styled Union friends of Kentucky, who claim the paternity of the doctrine of neutrality, will feel themselves excessively complimented by the Usurper's denunciation of it as disunion completed. They have been deluding themselves, and trying to delude others, by the promise (made by themselves, not Lincoln) that the Usurper would respect Kentucky neutrality and leave us at peace. With what face can they now meet their betrayed people, when Lincoln repudiates their promises, calls them in effect traitors, and foreshadows his purpose to reduce Kentucky by force of arms? Will they still pretend that they are statesmen and not humbugging deluders?

7. An army of 400,000 men and a military chest of \$400,000,000 are not means for the subjugation of the South—oh no. They are only meant to enforce the laws and preserve the government—that's all. Yet every sane man knows that a million of men slaughtered and a thousand millions of money expended, would only make the restoration of the government more and more impossible and more and more undesirable. The real object of Lincoln and Seward is to bring about, as the great incident of the war, the compulsory abolition of slavery, caring nothing for the laws or the Union.

Voters of Kentucky, consider these tremendous questions like thoughtful patriots, and give your suffrage in August for such legislators as will aid in stopping, not prosecuting this diabolical war, by recognizing the independence of the Confederate States.

It is somewhat strange that he should be so much disturbed because Gen. Rousseau is advertising for recruits here, when he was perfectly composed under the announcement in the columns of the *Yeoman* of the Knights of the Golden Circle, calling upon their brethren to rally and assist in planting the Confederate flag over the Capitol at Frankfort. Oh, no, this didn't disturb him—and, may be, for the reason that he is one of 'em.

It reads very well—is any time much better reading than the call of the Knights of the Golden Circle through the columns of the *Yeoman*, to rally and assist in planting the Confederate flag over the Capitol at Frankfort.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* has fairly turned upside down because the Government is enlisting soldiers in Kentucky to defend itself. But the *Yeoman* is very willing to see companies enlisted in the Eighth District to go and fight against the position of Kentucky.

The three paragraphs above are clipped from yesterday's Louisville Democrat. The first two contain an insinuation that the *Yeoman* approved the call of the Knights of the Golden Circle alleged to have been announced in this paper. We have no recollection of any such announcement in any form in these columns. It certainly never was made in the form of an editorial or advertisement; and in no form whatever did it ever have our approval.

The third paragraph from the Democrat contains a misrepresentation as groundless as the others. We are not willing to see companies enlisted anywhere in the State either for the Federal or the Confederate government. The Democrat is without any warrant of truth for these several misrepresentations, and will but do justice to itself, as well as to us, by retracting them.

The submission papers of Kentucky are vigorously trying to educate the public mind to yield passive obedience to any violation of Kentucky neutrality by Lincoln. They are supporting the blockade of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; and also endeavoring, by false and inflammatory incitement, to produce collisions here in order to afford a pretext for posting Lincoln's soldiers in our midst. They take with perfect humility the kicks which Lincoln's message gives them in calling neutrality "disunion completed." They will soon be begging Lincoln to bring armies here and march them through Kentucky against the South. They will soon swear that neutrality was all nonsense from the beginning, and renounce and loathe it.

The Louisville Journal is continually attempting to create distrust as to the loyalty of the State Guards; and yet it calls on the Governor to employ them in suppressing imaginary violations of law. The State Guards are reserved for the more creditable service to which the law assigns them. But if the Journal really wishes military force employed, why don't it call for the services of General Rousseau and his brigade?

Coleman Covington, of Madison, is the States Rights candidate for Senator from the Madison and Clarke district. Clifton R. Estill is the States Rights candidate for the House of Representatives in Madison; and Curtis F. Burnam is the Union candidate.

Zeb Ward, Esq., is the Union candidate for the H. R. in Woodford. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Warren, is the Union candidate for the H. R. in Warren. Harrison Taylor, Esq., (late Senator,) and Dr. M. Smith, are the Union candidates for the H. R. in Mason.

A LETTER FROM HON. WM. L. YANCEY.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Post says a letter has been received from Hon. W. L. Yancey, one of our commissioners to Europe, in which he states that our independence will certainly be recognized by England during the month of August, and that he expects to be at home in September.

J. H. Harney, editor of the Louisville Democrat, is the Union candidate for the House of Representatives in Jefferson county. He yields to his fate with his wonted subservience.

Excitement at Frankfort—Good Cause for it. The public mind in Frankfort was much agitated yesterday. Tennesseans were there, the same we have already mentioned, urging Gov. Magoffin to seize upon this end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by means of the State Guard, and keep it open for the transportation of all kinds of freight to Tennessee, in defiance of the United States Government. The secessionists in and about Frankfort were co-operating with the Tennesseans in urging the measure upon the Governor.

His Excellency, early last evening, had not decided how to act. He held the matter under consideration. Hence the great excitement. If Gov. Magoffin shall do the deed he is pressed to do, he will do it with a full knowledge of its dreadful consequences—with a full knowledge that he is changing peace and serenity into instant and horrible war with a full knowledge that he is doing to the people of the State that has confided to him its destinies. He will be taking upon his single soul a responsibility that we should think a million men would not be able to bear.

We are not mistaken in what we have stated. Let our people read the issue—and be prepared for it.—*Lou. Jour., 8th.*

It is difficult to manage the subject-matter above stated with the decorum which should characterize the discussions of the press—especially in these distempered times. But we will try it.

There was no symptom of unusual excitement or agitation of the public mind in Frankfort as alleged by the Journal. No Tennesseans were in Frankfort urging the Governor to seize upon the Louisville end of the Nashville Railroad, either on the day named, or on any other day; and no proposition of the kind has been urged upon him at any time by anybody else. Neither were any secessionists in and about Frankfort co-operating with Tennesseans, or with any others, in urging the measure upon the Governor. Nor has the Governor at any time been undecided as to his course of action. Nor is the Journal not mistaken as to what it has stated. The whole matter is a groundless fabrication from beginning to ending—not a word of truth in it all—a miserable, malicious, bungling lie.

If the Journal itself has not coined the whole thing, its credulity or stupidity in being misled by some mischievous author of a hoax, or some base and lying spy, is profound beyond conception. But for other matter in the same issue, manifestly designed for inflammatory purposes, we should suspect that the Journal had been imposed on by some unscrupulous informant. The other matter to which we refer, like the above, has been thrown as firebrands before the people, with the intention as we believe, to inflame the wicked, and to bring on some kind of violent collision; in order to make a pretext for introducing Lincoln's soldiers into Kentucky. No denials will dislodge this charge. Too many positive proofs sustain it to make denials now of any avail. The judgment of the discriminating and the just convicts the Journal as guilty past all further question. An honest public will no longer be deceived or misled by the groundless statements of such a wicked and incendiary sheet.

### The Military Bills.

Senator Wilson's military bills, which are in a state of forwardness, will attract much attention in and out of Congress. He has drawn up five or six bills, each of which is upon a very important subject. The first proposes to legalize all the acts of the Administration, required by the suddenness of the rebellion and the necessities of the emergency. The second is a bill to increase the regular army. The third makes provision for a large increase of volunteers for the war, and makes all necessary provision for our volunteer army. The fourth is a retiring bill to work off the old, infirm, and incompetent officers—to retire them, in polite parlance, from active service. The fifth bill in the series proposes to raise a National Guard of 500,000 men, apportioned among the loyal States according to population. They are to be composed of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, and are to be armed and equipped alike, and be thoroughly drilled, and will constitute a grand reserve—to be called out whenever the President considers their services to be necessary for the protection of the government. This force is not to be put into camp or called away from ordinary business or work, except on certain days in the year for drill. The officers are to be drilled ten days in the year by an accomplished regular army officer. Connected with the bill is a provision to add sixty-eight to the present number of West Point cadets. The Senators of the States are to have the power of nominating, and the President to fill all vacancies. These bills are now in the hands of competent military critics, and will be altered, if it is desirable for the interests of the service. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

### The West Point Military Academy.

To the Editors of the Evening Post: The United States Military School was created by law in 1802. Capt. Alden Partridge was one of its earliest graduates; his name, as borne on the official register, being No. 15. The date of his graduation is October 20th, 1806. He remained at the Academy as an instructor from 1806 to 1817, having held the position of Superintendent for nearly two years, from 1815 to 1817. He was displaced in 1817, owing to some maladministration of the Academy, and resigned from the army in 1808. About 1820, he established a private military school at Norwich, Vermont, and subsequently one at Middletown, Connecticut.

He exercised no influence, whatever, over the present organization and standing of the Academy; these are entirely due to Col. Thayer, of the engineer corps, who succeeded Capt. Partridge in the superintendency in 1817, and who is, with justice, regarded as the father of the Institution as it now exists. *M.* West Point, June 28, 1861.

### Et Tu Brute.

The military authority established among us, although ravenous with unlawful and despotic acts, are not, it appears, fast enough for the crown press that flatters and subserves the ends of power. The Washington *Star*, of which we might have expected better things—urges Gen. Banks to suppress, what it is pleased to call, the traitor press of this city, and to make examples of the editors. This goes a league beyond even the madness of the Northern papers who support to course of government, for even at the North they tolerate the liberty of the press, and indulge in the severest strictures upon the acts of the administration. Coming from one of the press, the suggestion of the *Star* is simply disgraceful, and should it survive the furious passions of the hour the editor will be heartily ashamed of it.—*Balt. Repub., June 3.*

"Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

The Irish Press on the American Civil War. The following are the views of the leading Irish journal on the insane war waged by Lincoln against the South:

(From the Dublin Nation, June 8.)

### The Fratricidal War.

As the news from America flows in, the language of the Northerners and of their journals tends more and more to disgust and outrage all who hold the sacred faith of human freedom, and to make them weep in poignant mortification and deep despair. Well may we despair of popular liberty in presence of the sight the world sees to-day. A republican people, whose liberties were won by a rebellion, whose independence was achieved by a secession, parrot as glibly as any minions of old world tyranny "the rebels" and the "rebellion" as phrases of odium and reproach. Those who profess to hold sacred the popular will, to reverence the desire for self-government, proceeding to drown the will in blood, and to answer the desire for self-government by butchery and slaughter!

If what is now passing in America took place in any of the old world empires, it would be at least intelligible. If the citizens of nearly half of an empire five times as large as all Europe, with an unanimity never surpassed, and rarely equalled, decided, by poll, in open day, by universal suffrage, that they would overthrow the old European order, and the sword more savagely to put down "rebellion" and trample on the voice of the people, than this same Central Government of a republican confederation—it is enough to wring the heart of the man who believed in the greater humanity and toleration of popular governments. Well may the advocates of despotic monarchy laugh in bitter mockery at those who believe that a people ruling themselves would never spill blood in popular subjugation, and that such orders were done by kings and despots of Old Europe!

It is a hideous sarcasm of Republicanism to hear the journals of the Northern States yelling for the blood of the "rebels," for their utter subjugation and destruction! "We mean to conquer them," says THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, "not merely to defeat, but to CONQUER, to 'SUBJUGATE' them. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before the angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must be utterly exterminated, and a provision in the various eyes of mothers and the rage of children." Was ever more hellish sentiment uttered! Where in the annals of despotism, or the records of its butcheries, shall we seek for a parallel to this? Where—even against rebels who had not a particle of justification! If the subjects of the most legitimate sovereign that ever held a sceptre had acted as the southern States have done, would these sentiments not be infamous if uttered on his part? Infamy of infamies are they when uttered by Republicans against brother Republicans! uttered by the descendants of the rebels of '76 against men who, with far greater unanimity, now demand the self-same right those rebels claimed—self-government.

We shall be told that the South had no right to secede; therefore, war upon it is justifiable. When England made war on rebellious American colonies, she said they had no right to "secede," and that, therefore, that war was justifiable. We shall be told the South can exhibit no wrongs to justify rebellion. The same was held by those who sought to crush colonies in their struggle for self-government. But why should we be called upon by Republicans to consider these points at all? Have we not been told, as the Republican principle, that the subjects of a State themselves, and no one else, are to be judges whether they have provocation, justification, or right?

Let us consider the case of the South, as regards its right to secede, as far stronger than was that of the American colonies to rebel. Under the old monarchical systems no such right was ever tolerated—no such principle ever heard of—as "the voice of the population" determining the justice, legitimacy, or duration of a Government. The American colonies originated under that monarchical system. They had never claimed or possessed the attributes of "Independent Sovereign States;" nor had their connection with the English crown originated in a compact having for its object mutual benefit and defense. What, on the other hand, is the position of the Southern States in the present case? They are not mere colonies, counties, or districts of any state, kingdom, or empire. They are a number of "Sovereign Independent States;" and in law and fact they are so. The political system—the political system of the whole United States of America—is based on the fundamental principle of the right of rebellion determined by the voice of the people. These several independent sovereign States of their own free choosing, and for the purpose of their own and the common welfare, interest, and protection, federate with certain others to this end. A number of these States declare that faith has not been kept with them in the compact of confederation; and that to cause and purpose of their federal association with certain others no longer urge its continuance, but on the contrary demand its termination. Whether they possess the right to so terminate the connection, is neither asserted nor denied by the deed of union. This silence is claimed by each side in the quarrel as favorable to its own case. Upon which side the construction may be said to weigh, is no doubt, a nice and intricate question for political doctrinaires and for splitting controversialists. But what we have to say is this, that it is something more than mournful, it is monstrous, it is an outrage and a disgrace to humanity, that, on a point which may be ruled either way, the shocking spectacle must be seen of torrents of blood being made to flow in the conquest—the subjugation—of those independent States, who MERELY ASK FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT AND FREEDOM TO DECIDE THEIR OWN DESTINIES!

We say it would be deplorable even if those southern States were colonies or outlying districts of a despotic empire. We say, that, in the face of such a unanimous determination for secession—right or wrong, according to construction of constitutional technicalities—this bloody war to force union on the southern people at the point of the sword—to sabre them into brotherhood, and drag them into "liberty!"—is a blot upon humanity. We cannot pause to weigh the niceties of the rival constructions of the silence of the dead Union with reference to the right of secession. We turn in disgust from all this, denying that the proof at best can be plain enough to reconcile us to this butchery—this butchery to be done, let us remember, not by kings, autocrats, or tyrants, but by Republicans, advocates of popular liberty—themselves the offspring of rebellion! We have often enough and clearly enough declared our anxiety that the great Republic of America might be saved from dismemberment; but far greater is our anxiety—for the sake of the hideous reproach it involves to popular liberty—that it may be saved from the terrible crime of forcing its Federal embrace upon any State at THE EXPENSE OF RUTHLESS SLAUGHTER BY FIRE AND SWORD.

### XXXVIII CONGRESS—Called Session.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

SENATE—The Senate was called to order by the Vice-President at noon.

Senators present.—Anthony, Bayard, Bingham, Breckinridge, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Pearce, Kellogg, Powell, Salisbury, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.

The credentials of Pomeroy, of Kansas, Browning, of Illinois, McDougal, of California, were presented.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to send a copy of all contracts he has made to the Senate. Passed.

Mr. Wilson gave notice he should offer to-morrow a bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion. Also, a bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Also, a bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States. Also, a bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment. Also, a bill to promote the efficiency of the army. And a bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force to be called the United States National Guard.

The Clerk read the resignation of Mr. Dickens as Secretary.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—The Clerk called the roll, including names from South Carolina, Arkansas, and Florida.

A ballot was taken for Speaker, resulting in no choice.

Another ballot resulted—whole number present, 169—for Gov. 98, Blair 11, Crittenden 12, rest scattering. Mr. Grow was declared elected and took the oath of office, when the other members present were sworn in.

A ballot was taken for Clerk, resulting, Etheridge 92, Forney 41, Dubrick 21, Florence 2—Etheridge elected.

Mr. Vallandigham gave notice of a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1861 and revive that of 1858.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

SENATE—Mr. Chandler gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to confiscate the property of all Governors of States, members of Legislatures, Judges of Courts, and all military officers above the rank of Lieutenant who shall take up arms against the Government of the United States or aid and abet treason, and all such individuals be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, emolument or trust in the Government; such property to be applied to restore to the Union men in the rebel States any loss they may have suffered.

HOUSE—Mr. Crittenden appeared and took the usual oath; Ex-Congressman Bell, of Ohio, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms; Ira Goodlow, of New York, was elected Door-keeper; Rev. Mr. Stockton was elected Chaplain; and Wm. S. King of Minnesota, was elected Postmaster.

The message was read, and those parts recommending 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 were read with applause on the Republican side and in the galleries. Other portions were similarly greeted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of the introduction of a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in seceded States; also, a bill for holding a United States Court in Wheeling. Mr. Van Wyck asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the transmission of letters for officers and soldiers free of postage.

Mr. Burnett, being opposed to the franking privilege, objected. Adjourned.

From Washington.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 5.

It is rumored that Crittenden and Wickliffe, of Kentucky, are preparing a plan of compromise to be presented to Congress. It is, however, quite certain that no compromise measure would receive twenty votes in Congress, even if it were received at all.

Senator Chandler's bill to confiscate the property of rebel officers is a bomb-shell in the ranks of the enemy.

Senator Wilson added a section to his bill for organizing the volunteer force. It authorizes the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and Quartermaster of each regiment, to frank letters for the troops under their command; the number of the regiment and company. The name of the writer must be superscribed on each letter.

General order No. 40, issued here, constitutes the States of Illinois, Missouri, and the Territories west of the Mississippi river and on this side the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under command of Maj. Gen. Fremont, U. S. A., with its headquarters at St. Louis.

It is believed that Gen. Scott will take the field when the army advances.

We commend the following, in regard to Western Virginia, to the Journal and kindred prints. Will the Journal give this information to its readers:

PUBLIC MEETING IN KANAWHA COUNTY.

A public meeting was held on the 18th of June, at Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., to make arrangements for the defense of the commonwealth against invasion. Mr. Brown, the Union delegate to the Legislature, addressed the meeting. He denounced the Wheeling Convention and opposed any division of the old State. Other addresses followed. The county court appropriated \$15,000 towards arming and equipping volunteers, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That as the county of Kanawha gave a large majority in the recent election against the ordinance adopted by the Convention of Virginia, separating the State from the late United States, it is due to the people of the county to publish to the world the position they now occupy, and which is, that recognizing the great principle which pervades the Declaration of Independence, framed by the immortal Jefferson, and which is the basis of the Republican government, we cheerfully submit to the will of the majority, pronounced with unparalleled unanimity by the State at large ratifying that ordinance.

We further proclaim to the world, that although we differed in opinion upon the adoption of the Ordinance, we are now united, as a man, and firmly resolved to stand by Virginia, one and entire, and defend her soil against invasion of United States troops, whatever may be the pretext with which such invasion may be made.

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF A REGULAR PRACTITIONER.—This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it in bowel complaint, (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases. When given to children I have always combined it with the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a teaspoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A HUNTING, M. D.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has just issued a proclamation to the people of that State, in which he appeals to the expressed will of the majority as an unanswerable argument why the unlawful and revolutionary course of the State should be considered binding upon them. Here is his language:

"The sovereign people of Virginia, unbiased, and by their own free choice, have, by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand qualified voters, severed the ties that heretofore bound them to the Government of the United States, and united this Commonwealth with the Confederate States."

"All her people have voted. Each have taken his chance to have his personal views represented. You, as well as the rest of the State, have cast your votes fairly, and the majority is against you. It is the duty of good citizens to yield to the will of the State."

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

Editors *Yeoman*:

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for reelection at the next August election.

feb16 w&tw

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

### FEMALE SCHOOL.

Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Baldwin.

PROPOSE opening a school for YOUNG LADIES, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday in August, 1861.

For young ladies studying the higher branches, per year.....\$40.00  
For primary department, per year.....30.00  
Music and French extra.  
July 9th w&tw

### TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

June 1st w&tw

### A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17 w&tw

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post-office Department. Within these States the forts, arsenals, docks, harbors, custom-houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to the Government, excepting only Fort Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, S. C. The forts thus seized had been put in an improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near those States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Post-office Department and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part within the immediate use of the Government. The officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government, simultaneously and in connection with all these purposes; to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of the States declaring the States respectively to be separated from the national Union. A formula for combining and instituting a combination of these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization, in the character of Confederate States, was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign powers. Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempts to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made and declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful means before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the mails at government expense to the very people who were resisting the government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights; of all that which a President might conceivably and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forbore without which it was believed possible to keep the government on foot. On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day of office, a letter of Maj. Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements should be sent to that fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same with a force of less than 20,000 good and disciplined men; this opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and the memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Maj. Anderson's letter, and the whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant-General Scott, who at once concurred with Maj. Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time for consultation with other officers, both of the army and navy; and at the end of four days, came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that such sufficient force was not at the control of the Government or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted, in a purely military point of view, and this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of taking the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, to abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done, would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its enemies, and so far from leading to the latter a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our national destruction if consummated.

This could not be allowed; starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it could be reached, Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops on the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received but one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of the late Administration, up to the time the order was dispatched, had on account of the late Administration, refused to land the troops to reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the first named fort. In precaution against such a conjuncture, the Government had a few days before commenced preparing and expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be kept in readiness, or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended in this contingency. It was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition without further notice, or in case of no attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition. It is thus seen that the assault upon and the reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defense on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew they were attacking a few brave and hungry men of broad to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that the government desired to keep the garrison

in the fort, not to assault them, but to merely maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object, the Executive is well understood, and having said so, then in the inaugural address, you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors, he took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also kept the use of force from power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached; then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the conflict of arms, which, begun in sight or in expectancy to turn their fire, save only the few in fort sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful in this act; discretion all else, they have forced upon the country the destructive issue—immediate dissolution or blood; and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States; it presents to the whole family of man the question, whether the Government of the people by the people, can, or cannot, maintain its territorial integrity, against its own domestic foes. It represents the question, whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration, according to organic law in any case, and always upon the pretenses made in this case, or any other pretenses, or arbitrarily without any pretense, can break up their Government; whether the people have a right to free Government upon the earth? It forces us to ask, is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a Government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence? So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government and to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectation. Yet none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service. Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas had been joined at the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The border States, so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A Convention elected by the people of the State met at Richmond, and there they declared the Federal Union was in session at the Capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and with them, adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by the approval of the assault upon Sumter, or the great resentment at the government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention or the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already seceded from the Union. They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State. They seized the United States Army at Harper's Ferry and the navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk; they received, perhaps invited, into their State, large bodies of armed troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States; they formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery, and finally, they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their Capital at Richmond. The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it; and it has the less regret as the loyal citizens have in due form claimed its protection; those loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect, as being in Virginia, one of the border States so called, in fact, in the middle States there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality—that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way or the disunion forces the other, over their soil, this would be disunion completed; figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality it would be in the hands of the disunion men and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke, it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession except only what proceeds from the external blockade; it would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desired—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution—no obligation to maintain the Union, while they will, while many who have favored it, are doubtless loyal, it is nevertheless very injurious to effect.

Recurring to the action of the government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this, a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts, by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far, all was believed to be strictly legal. At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering; other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for a large addition to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the Constitution or the competency of Congress. The first call for militia it was considered a duty to authorize, the commanding General, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or in other words, to arrest and detain without resort to the ordinary process and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised, but very sparingly, nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it, are questions the attention of the country has been called to; the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety, before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted, and property of what has been done under the State must they be allowed to fly in the face of execution? Even had it been perfectly clear that by the use of the means necessary to their

execution some single law made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens' liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated. To state the question more directly, are all the laws, but one, to go unexecuted, and Government itself to go to pieces lest that one be violated; even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken, if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that the question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution is that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in the case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. It is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when in the case of rebellion or invasion the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ, which was authorized to be made.

Now it is insisted that Congress and not the Executive is vested with this power; but the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power; and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it is believed that the Executive is authorized to act in this case. The framers of the instrument intend that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress should be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the rebellionists. No extended argument is now offered, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney-General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and, if so, what, is not extended to the better judgment of Congress. The forbearance of this Government has been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action, as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and the response of the country is manifested throughout the world. The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know. It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a contest of the nation, and not of the States, at the control of the Government for the work at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars, that number of men being about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a burden per head than was the debt of our Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them. A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country, leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One of the greatest perplexities of the government, is to avoid receiving troops faster than provided for. In a word, the people will save their government if the government itself will do its part only indifferently; while it might seem, at first thought, of but little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understood the difference.

At the beginning, they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude, by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride and reverence for the history and Government of the common country as any other civilized and patriotic people they knew of, and they did not mean to advance directly in the face of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced an insidious debauching of the public mind; they invited an ingenious sophistry, which, if conceded, would be followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the national Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peaceably, secede from the Union without the consent of the Union or any other State. They little disguise the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, because they themselves are to be the sole judges of its justice. This is too thin to merit any notice. With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been dragging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the government, and to do so some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretense of taking their State out of the Union, who would have been brought to no such thing the day before. This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole, of its currency from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, and which we may have favored it, are doubtless loyal, it is nevertheless very injurious to effect. The original offer passed into the Union even before they cast off their British Colonial independence, and the new ones came into the Union directly from a condition of independence, except Texas, and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was at day adopted for the old ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union—while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Colonies, were declared to be free and independent States; but even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual action before, at the time, and afterwards, absolutely shows the express and implied recognition of the original thirteen in the articles of confederation two years later. That the Union shall be perpetual is most conclusive, having never been States either in substance or in name outside of the Union, whence the magical omnipotence of States Rights asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself. Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word, even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions. What is a sovereignty in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it, a political community without a political superior. Tested by this, none of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty. Even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States, made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States' seceders, therefore, are full to know that they are deserting their flag. Great honor is due to the officers who remained true despite the exam-

ple of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the unanimity and firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands had an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understood without an argument that the destroying of the government which was made by Washington means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administration of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal, except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be the great lesson of peace, teaching men what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war—teaching all their folly about the beginnings of civil war.

Let there may be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relative to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by men who made loyal citizens everywhere. They have the right to claim this of their government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving there is any coercion, any conquering, or any subjugation in any sense of these terms. The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provisions, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out is all indispensable, means the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and when it is lawful and obligatory the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It is with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defense of the Government; for forced upon him, he could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government in compromise; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave reelection. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own decisions. As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration of the laws and having thus chosen our course with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
[From the Albany Atlas and Argus.]  
A Declaration from a Member of the Cabinet—What Does it Mean?  
To the health of the President and Secretary of War the latter responded. He said he could hardly realize that by the Secretary of War was meant himself, for it seemed but a brief period since he was a journeyman in the office of his friend on the right—Colonel Seaton. Speaking of the war, he said that though not three months had yet elapsed since its inception, a quarter of a million of volunteers were in the field, and in six months the number will be increased to half a million. The deluded beings of the South, whose insensate hearts have borne for a quarter of a century the seeds of rebellion, will not let the war end until all the causes which produced it are removed; and when the war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, but we shall be Americans, one and indivisible.

The above is an extract from the Washington correspondence to the New York Times, and professes to give the substance of a speech by Secretary Cameron, at a dinner of the St. Andrew's Society. What does he mean? "The deluded beings in the South must be subdued," "the President will not let the war end until all the causes which produced it are removed;" "when the war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such," &c. &c. What does this language mean except this? "The people of the South are to be conquered and subjugated; the President will not let the war end until slavery is abolished; when the war ends we shall have no more of Southern States and State rights, but shall have one grand consolidated government." What else than this can Secretary Cameron's language mean? Is this the policy of the Administration, and has Secretary Cameron been deputed to put it forth in this unofficial form? Is this war to be waged to reduce the people to vassalage—to overturn the domestic institutions of the States—to destroy State rights so that they shall no longer have an existence as New Yorkers or Virginians, but all be merged in a grand scheme of consolidation? Is this the entertainment to which we are all invited? Under the pretense of supporting the Constitution, is it to be subverted? If Secretary Cameron is correctly reported by the Times, he advances doctrines as treasonable as those of Jefferson Davis, and is an enemy of the Republic. This is not the first time he has thus vaguely put forth similar views concerning the object of the war. The President and the other members of the Cabinet owe it to the country and themselves to let it be known whether Mr. Cameron speaks for the Administration. For if such be the object of the war, there are a hundred thousand muskets now in the field which will never be used to overthrow the Constitution. Our brave men have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth—as they supposed—to maintain the authority and the integrity of our Government, as our fathers formed it, and they will never turn aside from such a holy purpose, to wage an abolition crusade, to subjugate the people of a portion of the States and to annihilate State rights and the security and protection of the citizen afforded by the State Governments. After repeated declarations of this kind from one member of the Cabinet, it is high time that the Administration distinctly defined its position.

Notice.  
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JOHN L. PRYTHIAN, Administrator.  
m26 w2t-wtf

ple of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the unanimity and firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands had an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understood without an argument that the destroying of the government which was made by Washington means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administration of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal, except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be the great lesson of peace, teaching men what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war—teaching all their folly about the beginnings of civil war.

Let there may be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relative to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by men who made loyal citizens everywhere. They have the right to claim this of their government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving there is any coercion, any conquering, or any subjugation in any sense of these terms. The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provisions, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out is all indispensable, means the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and when it is lawful and obligatory the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It is with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defense of the Government; for forced upon him, he could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government in compromise; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave reelection. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own decisions. As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration of the laws and having thus chosen our course with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[From the Albany Atlas and Argus.]

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m26 w2t-wtf

**GOOD NEWS!**  
To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the

**Gunsmithing Business.**  
VARIOUS BRANCHES,  
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch.  
J. Don't forget the place—of G. W. Miller's Tin and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.  
m28 w2t-wtf

**Seasoned Lumber at \$10 per Thousand.**  
DETERMINED to close out our present stock, we will hereafter sell popular lumber at the extraordinary low price of \$10 per 100 feet, and oak at \$12 50. None but absolute CASH sales will be made at these figures.  
J. S. & L. E. HARVIE,  
j29 t-wtf

**LOOK OUT!**  
THE unsettled accounts of the late C. G. Graham are in the hands of James Harlan, Jr., and J. W. Fretts, etc. All over \$100 in the hands of Harlan, and the balance in the hands of Fretts. It will save trouble and cost to close at once.  
THO. S. PAGE,  
Surviving Partner.  
jane27 1m

**MILITARY NOTICE.**  
ALL applications for arms for "State Guard" must be made in the same manner and according to the same forms as were required previous to the passage of the law now in force. The Board, requiring the approval of the Military Board, before the Board can order the issue of the arms. All applications for arms for "State Guard," and for information in reference thereto, should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Board of Military Commissioners," at Frankfort.  
By order of the Board,  
P. SWIGERT, Sec'y M. B.  
June 14, 1861.  
The Board has adjourned, to meet again on the 2d Tuesday in July next.  
j31m

**ROBB & DEHONEY**  
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,**  
To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell  
**CHEAP FOR CASH**  
And to prompt time buyers.  
apr 15 w2t-wtf

**REMOVAL.**  
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the fire to change his location, has removed his  
**BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT**  
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullen, on Main Street, opposite to the Kentucky House, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.  
june1 w2t-w3m L. STREIFF.

**Wood, Eddy & Co.'s**  
**LOTTERIES OF THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,**  
Draw daily, in public, under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.  
JIT-The Managers' Offices are located at Covington, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri.  
**PRIZES VARY FROM \$2 1-2 TO \$100,000!**  
Tickets from \$2 50 to \$20!  
JIT-Creditors, giving full examination and the balance to be drawn, will be satisfied with the results.  
JIT-For full particulars, get a Circular free from any drug store in the United States.  
JIT-It is sold at Retail \$2 per Bottle, or three Bottles for \$5, by all responsible Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, and at wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.  
POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors,  
Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, J. S. Miller, Wilson Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Louisville, Wholesale Agents.  
oct29 1y2t-w3m

**Glad News for the Unfortunate!**  
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR  
**DISCOVERED AT LAST.**

**CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS**

**CHEROKEE REMEDY!**  
An Unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.  
THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL.

It is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Venereal Disease, as it contains no Mineral Poisons or Nerve-destroying Ingredients from Roots, Bark, and Leaves, in the form of a pleasant and delicious Syrup.  
It is a natural and powerful remedy, for GONORRHEA, (CLAP), GLEET, GRAVEL, STRICTURE, and is especially recommended for FLUOR ALBUS (Whites in Females), for this complaint it is invaluable.  
As a general alterative and blood purifier it has no equal, and does not fail to cure SCORFUS, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, MERCURIAL, and ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known. It does this by purifying and cleansing the blood! Causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impurities and poisonous causes which have induced disease.  
In all old cases of Gonorrhea and Gleet, that have baffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended—in old cases it never fails, and recent ones it cures from one to three days. A few doses positively remove all scalding heat, chordee and pain.  
It does not affect the breath, or interfere with any class of business.  
It requires no assistance from other medicine.  
It can be taken on the Toilet-table, or in the Counting-room, without its ever being suspected as a remedy for private disease.  
A Treatise on Venereal Diseases, with full directions for their permanent cure, accompanying each bottle.  
For full particulars, get a Circular free from any drug store in the United States.  
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oct29 1y2t-w3m

**ICE! ICE!!**  
All citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue through the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.  
Furnishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.  
SAN. GOINS.  
m22 w2t-wtf

**KENTUCKY RIVER COAL.**  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY LIVER COAL—a large lot of CANAL, PITTSBURGH, Youghiogheny and Pomeroy which will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled, for any point on the Railroad or river, by applying to me by mail, or by Coal-seed in Frankfort.  
S. BLACK  
june1 w2t-wtf



